ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA ARRIVED AT HALIFAX. BRITISH MINISTRY AGAIN DEFEATED.

CURIOUS DOINGS IN GERMANY. RUMORED CONSPIRACIES IN ITALY.

DECLINE IN COTTON. By Magnetic Telegraph from Halifax to Portland,

By Bain's Line to New-York.

Haliffax Telegraph Office, }
Thursday Morning, March .7.
The steamer Canada, from Liverpool March 15: arrived at 12 last night, with 75 passeng rs, and sailed for Boston at 4 o'clock this morning. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on Sanday,

March 9, at noon. The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence arrived at Southampton on Thursday, March 13, with the greater part of the American contributions to the World's Fair. She proceeds to France for the remains of Commodore Paul Jones.

ENGLAND. Political.

Political.

The government of Lord John Russell is still very weak. He cannot get his friends to rally sround him, and it is now fully anticipated that there will soon be a dissolution of Parliament, and a general election. On Tuesday evening last, in the House of Commons, he sustained mother defeat upon the question of Woods and

Forests.

Lord Duncan moved a resolution demanding a Lord Duncan moved a resolution demanding a reform in their management. This the Govern-ment stremuously resisted. On a division there appeared for the proposed reform 120, for Minis-ters 119. So what with the partial abandonment of the Papal measure, their defeat upon Mr Locke King's motion of electoral reform and this defeat, it is thought they will not be able to hold together until after Easter. The Times inserts frequent keen and sarcastic remarks on the pre ment position of the Government.

The sgitation on the part of

The agitation on the part of the Catholics of both England and Ireland, against the proposed penal measures of Lord John Russell continued unabated.

The Protectionist leaders, as well as their party, are making vigorous preparations for a genera election, in order, if possible, to accure such a ma-jority in the House of Commons as will impose a 4s duty on all foreign corn and breadstuffs.

The World's Fair.

The World's Fair.

The process of receiving and arranging the articles to be exhibited in the Crystal Palace is going on very satisfactorily, and no doubt is entertained but that the building will be opened at the proposed time in the month of May.

The Hungarian Refugees.

A large body of Hungarians and Poles, refugees

from the late struggle in Hangary, had arrived in Liverpool or America; but on their arrival from Turkey at Liverpool, they were met by a deputa-tion from the London Democratic Committee, who have induced them to remain in England, in order, as they say, to be at hand in case their aid should be required to assist the Democratic cause in either France or Hungary.

The English Government have, so far, paid or

offered £8 to every man who will go to America. A few of the Hungarians have accepted the offer, but the Poles all refused.

The local Magistrates and the Mayor of Liver-

pool have had several interviews with them, to persude them to emigrate. Public meetings have been held to raise subscriptions for them, and it is proposed to have an amateur performance at the Theater Royal for their benefit.

They are said to be a fine body of men, and their firm, quiet and orderly conduct in Liverpool

has, it is also said, shed a luster upon their cause and made an impression in their favor which will not soon be forgotten.

The Nova-Scotts Railway.

The official letters from the Nova Scotis Railway Delegates to London are not yet made public, but the Halifax Sun says, "We have it on the most reliable authority, and hasten to lay the most reliable authority, and hasten to lay before our fellow-citizens the gratifying news that the whole affair of the Railroad has been settled by the mission of Hon. Mr. How. The whole amount to build the Railroad to Montreal and Quebec has been secured at 34 per cent. Mr. How was in great spirits, nor was it at all apprehended that any change of Ministry, contingent upon the unsettled state of parties would in any wise affect the negociations which had been virtually brought to a close. The local Provincial Governments have the power to connect with any branch railroad to the American territory.

FRANCE.

Mincellaneous,
We have but little news of moment from France by this arrival.

The weekly account from the Bank of France presents the commerce of that Republic in a mos unfavorable point of view. The bullion in the Bank almost equals the amount of notes in circu-

The celebration of the Carnival has also exerprosperity of the Capital. The manufacturers and wholesale merchants complain that, with the exception of a few English, there are no foreigners

in the city.

The accounts from the agricultural districts, however, are more favorable, for it appears that the large stocks of wheat formerly held at Beance are nearly exhausted, and that the recent

Beance are nearly expansion, and that are the large exports to England induced the farmers to look for higher prices.

Paris, Wednesday.—Gen. Exaciman has been raised to the rank of Marshal of France. The President has reviewed several of the regiments leaving Paris, and has issued orders that at these reviews no cries whatever shall be uttered.

A secret society at Lille has been discovered in the very act of hanging an efficy of the President. In the departments in all towns the So-cialists have been attempting to make some de-monstration, but without success.

All hopes of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family is at at an end. The young

Princes at Claremont have written to that effect to the Orleanist committee at Paris.

GERMANY.

We learn that a Cabinet Council was held at We learn that a Cabinet Council was held at Berlis on the 10th, at which it was resolved to issue a compromise memorandum of the German question. This document will, it is said, contain the views of Prussia upon the whole question involved in the revival of the old German Confederation during the past year.

We learn from official reports, that the commerce of the Zollverine has increased considerably. There has been a falling off in the custom receipts of Sugar, Coffee and raw material, and this is more than compensated for in the increase of manufactured goods.

of manufactured goods

Affairs in Hesse Cassel. We have from Cassel the following terse and

graphic description of the state of affairs: The political conflict seems to be degenerating into a series of vulgar quarrels between Prince Officers, Ministers, Chambers and subordinates who abuse each other with Provincial intensity. The truth of this cannot be doubted when we

read the following: Latest proclamation from Baron Haynau to the

Latest proclamation from Baron Haynau to the officers of the Hessian Army of Cassel: This Hessian, it should be remembered, is a relative of the Austrian Butcher: Gentlemen: I have summoned you here to tell you I have been commissioned by His Royal Righness to crush under foot that pernicious gang, that threatens the welfare of the State. Sirs, the question is, who is to rule, this God abandoned God leas pernicious gang, or the Government. ed, Godless, pernicious gang, or the Government, which God has set up? We shall soon decide

this question in Cassel. Sir, in this little State the throne is in danger, and all thrones in Europe look here and upon us

upon this little army. I ask not if you will
obey. It is for that I have called you together.
You must obey, for he who obeys not shall have
his soldier coat pulled off his back and have a use put on him. It is nothing to you whether orders given you, Sirs, are constitutional or His Royal Highness has aworn to the Conand. His Hoyel Highness has aworn to the Con-mitation, and I have full powers from him. I am the Constitution for you, Sirs, and if any of you prefer the smile of that gang, of that band of trait-

ors, to the favor of your Prince whom God has set up, I will pull his coat off his back and put a blozse on him. Gentlemen, your servant.

Press Law in Baden.

The State of Baden has also passed a law for the regulation of the press. Its main provisions are as follows:

Abolition of the Censorship.
All articles to be signed by the writer.
Caution money must be deposited by publishers and authors, and publishers, printers and distributors of works are all responsible for the contents and alike lishle to arrest and presenting. tents and alike liable to arrest and prosecution The Chamber of Deputies has been burned.

AUSTRIA.

Nothing Special.

Beyond the discussion of the complicated Garman question we have nothing new from Vienna. The Austrians are being advanced in unison with the Neapolitans closer upon the frostier of Rome with the view of keeping in check any revolutionary movements in that quarter.

ITALY.

Rumored Conspiracies. We have news of various comepracies as pro-posed and threatened in Italy, but nothing po-sitive.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kamr War. We learn that the Kaffir war is likely to be more prolonged than was at first anticipated. Sir Harry Smith, at the head of 5,000 men, had given battle and killed 70 or 80.

Passengers.

Passengers.

Mesara McCurdy, McFelso, Musgrave, Maitland, Lemeculver, Leonard, Lockbart, Quinton, Washbarn, Rice, Lefroy, Hastings, Robertson, Asher, Beade, Black, Plunondon, Gordon, Duncan, Miller, Dwyer, Arthur, Buchans, Levesque, Condricks, Scading, Lemosieur, Moss. Hadson, Baylis, Roy, Tyrie, McLean, Klingender, Clay, Thompson, Cupples, McCalmo, Dugan, Muir, Hastings, L Carey, Sarbing, Wilson, Dailey, N Craig, Sims, Mrs. Davis, Lensite, Mrs. Cunningham, Thompson, Ferguson, Lord Nichol, Steele, Berry, Schenck, Chemiellin, Crane, Wetherell, Adams, Johnson, Strahan, McDonaga, Furnamore, Sneil, Levardochore, Pallier, Dixon, Adams, Donnell.

FOREIGN MARKETS. , during the week, has fallen i upon better de-to i on lower qualities. Sales during the week

000 bales. After a dull week the Corn Market closed firmly. In-an Corn, yellow, 29s230s; Western Canal Floar, irs

dian Corn, yellow, 29:230g; Western Canal Floar, its
220s.
The market for Beer is brisk. Pork commands full
rates. Eastern Frime Mess 50:2056s; Western, 50:20-5.
Cherses—Fire, 45s. down to midding at 22s.
Tallow—35:2058 6d.
Linsten Care—25:16:20:27-5s.
Turrentine—1,5:0 bbls at 7s prest. No sales of Rein.
Coffee.—Nothing doing.
Sugar.—Nothing doing.
Sugar.—Nothing doing.
Rice—Very duil at a slight decline.
Money Market brisk. Consols closed at 96; 20:36.
Exchequer bills 2s higher. There has been no change during the week.
State of trade in Marchester rather duil.
The weather is mild. Spring crops promising.

The weather is mild. Spring crops promising.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Liverpoon, 14th March, 1851.

The unexpected increase in the receipts of Corron at the ports reported by the last steamer, has again depressed our market id per ib in the low and mildding qualities of American, and fully id per lb. in the better descriptions. The Manchester demand has been irregular, and in some instances a concession has been irregular, and in some hown no considerable firmness, and in the hast day or two there has been a better feeling with an increased demand for hoth yarns and goods.

The sales of Cotton for the week are estimated at 31,180 also, teaving 2990 bales for speculation and 1,250 for export. The sales to cay are 5,600 bales. The market closed steady.

steady.

There is a slightly improved demand for Whear and Flouss, though we cannot quote any improvement in prices. Indian Corn Meat 14s 6d, per bbi.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York-March 5, Orbata, at Genoa; Givanni Barco, do; Colonist, Hamburgh; Sth. Ann Harley-Clyde; 7th, Syrenne, Nam; Sth. Southampton, Gravesendi Yorktown, do; Galley, Torbay, salled 10th for Hamburgi Louise, Marsellies; 16th, Steamer Washington, Cowesi Urania, Helvoot; 11th, Mary Morris, Glyde; A. Z., off Marsellies; 12th, Joseph Walker, Liverpool; Andrew Foster, do; Str. Vancouver, off Rochelle; 11th, Herachel, Cuxhaven, Sailed for New York-March 6, Industry, from Davits; Princeton, Quee natown; 7th, Vesta, Bremen; Helena, do; Rhein, Hamburg; Devonshire, Portamouth Meta, Bremen; Conqueror, Liverpool; Constantine, do; Hemisphere, do; Sch. Lucerne, Helvoet; Mary, Jersey; Lydia Rhein, Cuxhaven; 16th, Cora, Clyde; Cotton Plantor, Deal; 11th, Elisha Dennison, Limerick; 12th, Martha, Liverpool; American Congress, Portamonthy Loveson, Dublin; 13th, Siddons, Liverpool; Bailed for Boston—Feb. 23, Fayette, from Lisbon.

Arrived from Buston—Feb. 23, Fayette, from Lisbon.

Arrived from Buston—Feb. 23, James Smith, Algerine Beach.

*Sailed for Ruston—March 3, Wellamo, from Cadiz; Sth.

Reads.

Scaled for Roston—Heb. 23, James Smith, Algerine Reads.

Scaled for Roston—March S. Wellamo, from Cadiz; 2th, Stelia Maria, Falmouth; 16th, Telegraph, Clyde; 1th, Albert, Deal; W Jarvia, Liverpool; Giasgow, Clyde, DISASTERS—Gibraitar, Feb 7, the Taglesferro fm NYork to Cadiz, which was abandomed in Dec., iat 38, long 11 W, waterloggee, has been driven on shore near Mannos, west Coast of Morocco, with masts cut away, saits, yars, and greater part of her from work gone. She is full of water, and her bottom spharently out.

DUULIN, March 12—The Industry hence to NYork to Kingston with cargo of tron shifted.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hanover and Beaver ste.

For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Third and Seventh Pages.

The Steamer Brother Jonathan - Southern

Mail, &c.
Ballimore, Friday, March 27.
The steamship Brother Jonathan attracts crowd of admirers. Her larboard wheel was rendered perfectly useless, the fastenings of the wheel to the shaft having broke loose, so that when the shaft revolved the wheel would stand still. The constant revolution of the shaft has worn the center, so that the whole wheel must be taken off and ew castings made. The other damage is trifling. It will require two weeks to make the repairs.—
Most of her passengers will stand by her.
The New-Orleans mail as late as due is received.

ed, the papers contain nothing of interest. The Savannah papers express fears of the ship William Lord, from that port for Liverpool. She sailed on the 6th of December.

Interesting from the Mexican Boundary

Occumissions.

New-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 28.

Major Bartlett, a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has arrived from Texas. He left the Commission at El Paso all well, and reports that the difficulty with the Mexican Commissioners had been arranged. Major Bartlett reports the accountrace of hereign. reports the occurrence of horrible scens at Laco Rio, a frontier town. A band of desperadoes had invested the town, committing many murders.— The members of the Commission raised a force of Americans, who captured eight or ten of the mur-derers, tried, and immediately hung them all. One of the persons murdered by the ruffians was Mr. Clarke, a son of Hon. J. W. Clark, U. S. Senator

Navigation of Lake ErieBUFFALO, Thursday, March 27.

A heavy south westerly wind has prevailed for the past 24 hours. The entrance to the harbor is effectually closed by ice. Seven steamers and one propeller are in the offing unable to effect their ingress or egress. There are from four to five miles of ice between the mouth of the harbor and the open lake, which will prevent boats running for three or four days. Boats are now advertised to leave Silver Creek

Markets CHARLESTON, March 24. COTTON is very quiet, some little inquiry has been made by buyers at a reduction which bolders refused to submit to: transactions limited to 400 bales; extremes range from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{lic.}

Markets Montt. E., March 10.

Extreme prices being demanded by factors has checked operations in Corron, and sales to-day only reach to beles, the market, however, leaving off very firm at the for Midding. Markets ... SAVANNAH, March 22

The COTTON market was rather dull on Saturday; sales were limited to 507 bales, at prices ranging from \$2,0102, the bulk 10,0102. Markets ... New ORLEANS, March 26. Our COTTON market is unsettled by the receipt of the news per Franklin and Arctic. Sales of Flork are making at \$104 10. Provisions generally are unchanged.

A speculative demand exists in our market for for Mess Pork, and 700 bbis were sold to a Boston operator at \$12.

Weather Items.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st.]
THURSDAY, March 27-2 P.M.
BUFFALO-Cloudy; wind S; ther. 10; mercury 64; be 28 Sec.

ROCHESTER—Very warm—quite oppressive at noon; ther. in shade 75; to-night 65; cloudy—prospect of rain.

AUBURN—Cloudy, looks like rain; wied 8; ther. 7c.

UTICA—A beautiful day, mild as summer—clear and pleasant this evening; wind 8; ther. 55; bar. 29.540; mer-

ory 65.

ALBANY—A little cloudy all day, but warm and pleasant clear and pleasant evening; wind S; ther. 60; mercury 65;

bar 20 500.
TROY—A most delightful day—warm and pleasant this avening; light breeze from the S; ther 504 POCCHERERSIE—A fine warm day—pleasant ovening; wind S; ther 524; aky bacy.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BURTON'S THEATER-Open at 7-" She Stoops

BROADWAY THEATER-Open at 7-" Presented at NinLo's-Open at 61-French and Welch's

BARNUM'S MUSEUM-Open all day-Curiosities and afternoon and evening pe FELLOWS' MINSTRELS-Open at 64-Negro Melodies and Burlesque Opera Scenes.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS-Washington Hall-Open

SATTLER'S COSMORAMAS-Corner of Broadway

and Thirteenth st-Open day and evening THE FIRST DAY OF SPRING .- Yesterday was the first genuine Spring day we have had this season. The whole City, bathed in the soft, warm, lazy air, seemed to be enjoying a delicious dream. All the painfully-distinct lines and sharp angles of work-day life were smoothed and rounded into something like grace, though still very far from that repose which, on such days, we feel to be the crowning happiness of life. Taking our usus; morning walk on the Battery, we found quite a crowd who had discovered the secret, and were enjoying the fresh breeze and lovely view of the distant islands and shores. There is nothing like a morning walk on the Battery to give one the proper tone for a cheerful, industrious day's work. It is a mental and physical tonic, which we have never known to fail, in rain or shine, Summer or Winter. Yesterday it was a stimulant of the most agreeable kind. The Bay was covered with sails, crossing and recrossing like a flock of swallows. The musical chorus of a company of sail ors, hoisting the anchors on board of a large ship. lying out in the stream, enlivened the hazy quiet of the scene. Truly, the Battery is the most val uable possession of our City: may its area never be less!

STEAMERS TO SAIL .- The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Miner, sails for Chagres this after noon, at 3 o'clock.

-The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, will also sail for Chagres, via Jamaica, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

-The U.S. mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, will sail for Bremen, via Southampton, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. During the past Winter, the Hermann has been thoroughly overhauled, and four new boilers have been placed on board. On Tuesday last she made an Engineer's trial trip, which proved entirely satisfactory. Her new boilers furnish an abundance of steam, and the working of her engines has been much improved. It is anticipated that the improvements made will much increase her speed.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.-The three iron steamers intended for the navigation of the San Juan River and the Lake will be placed upon the route on the first of July. They are each 110 feet long, and capable of carrying from 200 to 300 pas sengers. Two will run from San Juan to the rapids of Castillo Viejo, and one from the rapids to the city of Nicaragua. Here a good road has already been completed to the port of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, a distance of only twelve miles. On the 11th of July the line will be com plete, and steamships will leave San Francisco at New-York direct for Central America.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS .- The ship Forest King, Capt. Hawthorne, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool. She had six hundred passengers, and there were ten deaths and five births on the passage. The captain reports that on the 3th of March, in latitude 45, longitude 48, he encountered no less than 18 large leebergs, and saw immense fields of ice.

A NEW EPIDEMIC .- A friend of ours went home to dinner from his place of business, the other day, in his usual state of health. His appetite was good, his pulse even, and his digestive powers unimpaired. Scarcely had he taken the first mouthful of soup, however, before he discovered that it possessed an unusual saccharine flavor .-He set his plate aside and tried the fish; it was decidedly a sweet shad. He had no better luck with his roast beef and vegetables. Everything he tasted became sweet, and he at last gave upin some alarm, and started to consult his family physician in relation to these extraordinary symptoms. The medical man looked at his tongue, felt his pulse and tried the other usual tests, without reaching the cause of his disorder. He looked puzzled; but at last a happy thought struck him. "My friend," said he, "there is a superabundance of saccharine particles in your blood. The symptom is very unusual and alarm ing. It is a case of hedurepsis." Hereupon' with a grave face, he wrote an imposing prescription and delivered it to our friend, who posted off to commence his course of cure. Next day, fortunately, there was no return of the symptoms; because in the meantime the powdered sugar had been poured out of the salt-cellar!

A friend writes to us that he has seen street-venders of small wares crying up a kind of tooth-powder, which he says will remove all kinds of deposits and discolorations from the teeth, with a single application. Now, if the article be a genuine dentifrice, it will not do this; if it does, it is some corrosive substance, which will injure the teeth. The boys had better be on their guard:

THE WALL-ST. FALSE PRETENSE CASE.-The investigation of the charges made against Cryder and others, for obtaining Bonds under false pretenses, has again been postponed, in consequence of the absence of counsel. It has now been arranged to come off on Saturday afternoon, when the counsel bave both promised to be on handif they are not otherwise engaged.

Twenty five Dollars Reward is offered by Mr. Hugh Gillen, for the recovery of his son John Gillen. Any information will reach him at the office of Mrs. Brown, Brothers & Co. 59 Wall-at. For particulars, see advertisement.

The Mariners' Family Industrial Society will hold their annual meeting on Friday, the 28th inst, at 3 o'clock, P.M., at the Society's rooms, 322 Pearl-st.

HYDROPATHY .- Dr. T. L. Nichols lectures on Water Cure to-night at Paterson, N. J., and next week at Kinderhook, N. Y. These lectures are given in fulfillment of a promise made by Dr. N. in the Water Cure Journal to lecture at any place within a few hours of New York where the friends of the cause would make the necessary arrangements, and pay his expenses.

THE SUNDAY TIMES .- This excellent family paper, we are pleased to say, will be published as usual. We make this announcement, because it has been supposed by many persons that the death of Major Noah would make a change in the affairs of that paper. On the contrary, Mrs. Noah retains his interest, and Messrs. Deans and Howard, his partners, will remain at the supervising post they have occupied since the period when they joined with him in the business .-Prior to Mr. Noah's illness, it was his earnest wish that the Times should be enlarged and printed upon new type, with the commencement of the eleventh volume. His desire will be accomplished. The eleventh volume will be commenced on Sunday next. We regret that he did

weeks preparations have been making for a grand Ball in honor of Gen. Sam. Houston. Gen. Cass had been similarly honored, and nothing short of a dancing demonstration would bring up the hero of San Jacinto, to the position occupied by the hero of the broken sword. A Committee of arrangements consisting of thirty-six persons was duly constituted and among the names we noticed those of Campbell P. White, A. H. Mickle, Isaiah Rynders, Elijah F. Purdy, Wm. F. Have meyer, James Connor, C. Edwards Lester, and several other individuals prominent among the "fierce democracie." Last night was appointed for holding the Ball, and about ten o'clock we dropped in to see the gathering of the faithful, and to see who were to be Houston wire-pullers in the Empire City. We arrived just in time to witness one of the first triumphs of the campaign. The managers had that moment succeeded in raising one half of the funds necessary to pay for the hire of the room and the proprietor had so far yielded his previous demand for all "cash down" as to order the gas to be turned on. After similar negotiations respecting one or two other matters of small account, the music sounded and the Ball commenced-though in response to the spirit stirring music, but nineteen feminines and a baby took their places on the floor. Alasthought we, for the prospects of Samuel, and we passed down the stone steps with a heavy tread. As we turned through the ball, we observed one of the managers intently examining a card on which was printed the "Order of Dancing," and

A SMALL DEMONSTRATION .- For the past three

der had been neglected, and four of the dances were thus given: 1. Grand March, dedicated to Hon. Lewis Cass.
13. Quadrille "The Man of the Million," Lewis Cass.
14. Quadrille, March, dedicated to the Champion of the Union, Lewis Cass.
25. Quadrille, "Here's to you, Lewis Cass."

The Army in Flanders "swore terribly," but

seeing that he was "getting riled," we stopped

to ascertain the cause. In answer to our inquiry,

he showed us the card, and it required but little

penetration to discover the cause of his ire. The

managers had adopted as their "order" the

same card used by the friends of General Cass.

but had directed the printer to substitute Hous-

ton's name wherever Cass's occurred. This or

we hardly think the profanity of that warlike body equalled that of our friend, the Manager when the full extent of this mistake flashed upon

A NEEDED REFORM,-The Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company have resolved that they will not hereafter allow any smoking on the platforms of their city cars. This practice had become so prevalent as to be very offensive, and we have seen the conductors of the cars themselves engaged in pulling the vilest tobacco smoke in the faces of the passengers. The resolution to prohibit this filthy custom is a good one, and we hope the company will adhere to it.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS .- We learn that Mr. J. A. Herman, the popular tenor of Fellows' Minstrels, takes a benefit, this evening, at Fellows' Musical Hall— Mr. H deserves a good benefit, and we hope he will receive a substantial token of the appreciation placed upon his services by the amusement-seeking public. To-morrow Manager Fellows, in order to accommodate families, will give his usual afternoon entertainment, commencing at 3 cclock.

The "La Fayette Fusiliers," Capt. Richard French, make their first Spring parade to-day, ac-companied by Dodworth's full band—the latter wearing for the first time their new and splendid uniform. After the parade, a dinner will be partaken of at French's Hotel, the Captain's quarters. DRAPER'S PATENT INKSTAND .-- We

have tried about all the new Instanks, and deem this the best of them. It is so constructed that the ink cannot es cape by evaporation, nor be splited by an overturn, nor daub the pen-holder, nor perpetrate any of the dirty tricks to which ink is constitutionally prone, while it is always to be had. David For a Go. are the setters.

INQUESTS OF THE CORONER .- The Coroner held an inquest at 45 Anthony st, upon the body of Ann Parmer, a native of this city, 38 years of age, who committed suicide on Wednesday night by taking landanum.

-Also at a dwelling in Gansevoort near West-st., upon the body of Margaret Cuddy, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, whose death was caused by proplem. -Also at the foot of Catharine st., East River.

upon the body of an unknown man found drowned in the dock. Deceased appeared to be about 35 glorious administration of this Government, and dark hair, and was dressed in mixed pants, blue woolen shirt, striped shirt of cotton fabric, cotton drawers, black silk cravat and heavy boots. He appeared to have been about two weeks in the appeared to have been about two

ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE A CHILD.—On Wednesday afternoon, while two little girls, named Mary C. Agar and Chara Kendall, the former It and the latter? years of sac, were playing in Tomph los-square, they were secosted by a well dreased and five locking man, who after a short conversation, presented them with some oranges, and finally saked them to take a sail with him. The children consented and were led to the foot of Tenth-st. East River, where a boat was procared, and the party started for Green Point, on the opposite side of the river of landing they took a waik into a retired place, and the aroundred altempted improper liberties with the elder of the girls. She, however, acreamed, and he desisted from his purpose. They soon after returned to the City, and before leaving them the fellow requested the elder girl to meet him on Thursday, at the same aport in the square, and therefore he had been not to mention what had taken place to her parents, who reside at 194 Fourteembest. This the child truncately singlected to do, but related the whole of the circumstances to them. Mr Ager, the father of the girl, immediately informed Capt. Saiter of the Seventeenth Ward Police of the affair, who advised that the child should keep her promise to the libertime, and meet him to the square. This plane was caught and taken before Justice Mountfort. He gave his name as Charira Albott, and was committed to prison for examination. ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE A CHILD .- On

CHARGE OF RAPE .- A man named CHARGE OF KAPE.—A man number of the Ninth Ward, charged with having, in connection with two other men assauted Mrs. Saran Campbell, resieing at No. 5422 Greenwich at, a few evenings since, while she was passing through West-st. It appears that the scoundreis, seeing Mrs. C. alone and unprotected, setzed her and drew her into a lumber-yard near by, where they gagged her and violated her person. They then made their escape. Taylor was, however, caught yesterday, and identified by Mrs. Campbell as one of the gang. The others are known, and the police are after them.

GRAND LARCENY .- Sarah Conolly and James Cling were yesterday arrested, charged with stealing a pocket-book, containing \$15, from a person, who retused to give his came, while at a house of ill repute in the Sixth Ward. Held for examination.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT .- James CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—James Nolan, a water on board the ateamable Arctic was yesterday arrested by Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward, charged with receiving a motey letter directed to Mrs. Wm. Seery, of No. 215 West-at from the carrier. It appears that the letter contained a craft for \$2,500, which the accused, as is alleged, after having procured it, called a Bank and received the cash for it. On searching thin, portion of the money was found. The carrier, however, dentifies him, and he is held to answer the charge.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

FIRE .- About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small frame tenement situate in Navy-st opposite the City Park, and occupted by Anthony Jane, was set on fire by the sparks from the stove which alighted among some combust bles in the garret. A portion of the ro some combust loss in the gartet approximate was burnt, beside which the damage was small. The dames were extinguished by the Second District Police before the arrival of the fire engines.

There was an airm of fire in the Second District about 4 o'clock, but the cause could not be ascertained.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE CITY COURT -At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday afternoon, the special committee, to whom on Wednesday aftermoon, the special committee, to whom was referred the memorial to the Legislature of the State asking for the passage of an Act entitled "An Act relative to Courts in the county of Kings," presented their report, which enumeraies the salvantages derived from the City which enumeraies the salvantages derived from the City Court.—That it relieves the Suprems and County Courts and facilitates and expedines their business, and in so doing relieves Jurous from attending to that business. The Court, that application rather be made to make it a city expense, and charge a fair portion of the Police Justices salaries on the county. The aggregate expenses of the City Court, including Judges' and Cierk's salaries. Jurors, officers' fees and extra Cierk three—are \$6.700 Deducting from the shore the amount of fees of sais Court that are paid into the County para \$1,500—it leaves \$5.700 as the total expense, of which the county para \$1,855, leaving the city to pay the balance, which is \$4,517. With this statement, the Committees submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resulted. That any action of this Board reliative to the adopted:
"Resolved. That any action of this Board relative to the
"Resolved. That any action of this Board relative to the
City Court is inexpedient and unnecessary, and that it is
not called for by a majority of the tax-payors of this counMr.WEBSTER'S SPEECH

AT ANNAPOLIS. The following toast having been received with

immense and prolonged applause, "Duniel Webster-Maryland shows her attachment to the Union by honoring its able defender,"-

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I beg leave to assure you that I esteem most highly this testimony of respect. I find myself in the political capital of the loyal Union State of Maryland. I find myself at a table at which many of the most distinguished men of that State, of all parties and descriptions of politics are assembled; and it is on that account that I regard this as a particular and striking memorial of respect and honor to my-self. But, gentlemen, I am nothing. It is the cause that is everything. You are pleased to honor me only because I support, so far as my ability will allow, that cause which is so dear to us all-so dear to all good men in the country us all—so dear to all good men in the country.
It is the cause of Union. It is the cause of the
preservation of the States. It is the cause of
the maintaining of all those political associations
and principles which have made the United States

what they are.
It is not for me to argue the value of the Union in this company. I came here rather to be re-freshed and edified by what I have heard of the proceedings of this Convention already.

Its resolutions of the 10th of December are to

me an expression so powerful, so authentic, and so conclusive upon the judgment of Maryland, that I read them at first, and read them since, and read them now, with undiminished delight. Why, gentlemen, I should no more think of arriving the operation of the importance of the guing the question of the importance of the Union in this assembly, than I should of going back to argue the propriety of the Declaration of Independence, or to argue the expediency and the glory of having adopted the Constitution under which we live, or of arguing the utility, and honor, and renown, of Washington's Administration. Who doubts all these things here? I am sure not one. I come, then, gentlemen, as a learner, not as a teacher; I come to partake of the sentiments that fill all your hearts; I come to be edified and instructed by those noble and patrictic expositions which have been made in this Convention, formed, as I have said, of distinguished men of all parties, coming together with a unanimous sentiment of affirming their opinions in favor of the Union, and whatsoever tends to strengthen that Union, by a unanimity which which cannot fail to be regarded. Allow me to say, gentlemen, that your resolutions of the 10th of December will reach to the extreme North, the extreme South, and the extreme West: and everybody will say that amid all the vagaries which may prevail elsewhere, this respectable, eminent and distinguished State, the central State of Maryland, is union to the back bone and thoroughly. [Applause.]
There are considerations, there are recollec-

There are considerations, there are toolsestions, which naturally influence the mind of man. I have passed around to day among scenes which were visited in old times by WASHINGTON. I have been in the room where he performed the crowning act of his military life, the resignation of his commission. I remember that he said on that occasion, "Having performed the work assigned me, I now ask the indulgence of my country to retire from public service." Gentlemen, WASHINGTON, with all his sagacity, did tiemen, Was-ington, with all his angacty, due not comprehend his own destiny. He did not see the long track of influences which was to follow his revolutionary character; nay, nor when many years afterwards he retired from the civil administration of the country, did he then cease to exercise an influence on the public concerns and sentiments of the country, and be never will cease. He said, "Having performed the work assigned me, I retire from public service." He has never yet performed the work as signed him, and he never will until the end of time because, gentlemen, that great and glorious work still remaining will ever uphold his precepts, his still remaining will ever upbold his precepts, his eabortations, and his example—the importance and the value of this Union of the States. [Applause] In that respect he works now, and will work ever, so long as his memory shall not be effaced from the records of mankind. I think I hear him say to day, in the language which he expressed when he sent the present Constitution of the United States to Congress: "Our great concern has been so to manage all our deliberations, and to come to such a result as shall strengthen that Union which makes us one people." I hear him say to day in the state of the say to the say to day in the say to the say the say to the say the say to the say to the say to the say to the say the say to the say to the say to the say to the say the say to the say the say to the say to the say the say the say to the say the say to the say the say to the say to the say th and to come to such a result as shall strengthen that Union which makes us one people." I hear him say that to day, and I hear him say to-day in the words or his Farewell Address. "Ba cautions of all those who, under any pretense whatever, admonish you that you can be happy under a Dissolution of the Union." Every exhortation, every admonition, every sentiment, that proceeded from him rings in these times constantly in my ears.—Nay, I think I hear him say now in the abode of the blessed, that if it were permitted to him he would revisit the earth, and would be reclothed with the bones and the flesh which are mouldering at Monty Verson, and he would appear to ing at Mount Vernon; and he would appear to his country men at the head of armies, or as he apthat ought to have weight with men fast by that Constitution, which is the only se-curity for the Liberty which cost me and my as-sociates a seven years war of fire and blood."—

Gentlemen, forgive me. When I think in these times that there are many that are apparently disposed to undervalue the maxims and the char acter of Washington, I confess I find mysell borne away, ofter beyond the power of self re-straint—I fear sometimes beyond the limits of propriety. Our country consists in its liberty; our country next consists in its institutions of constitutional law; and blessed be God, our country, America, consists next in the great example of those who have gone before us, and have left We are not Americans if we re that example. We are not Americans if we re sist the examples of our predecessors, any more than if we trample upon the Constitution, the work of their hands. If we have real American hearts in our bosoms, everything they said, and everything they did, to honor and enoble their country, impresses us with sentiments of profound respect and regard.

Gentlemen will you allow me to interrupt the

Gentlemen, will you allow me to interrupt the course of the few remarks which I had to make to you to night, by proposing to you, out of the fuliness of my heart, the glorious and immortal memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON

The teast was drank standing, and in silence.

Mr. Webster resumed. Mr. President and
Gentlemen: In the lapse of years, and in the ising of one generation after another, it may very possibly happen, and we are sure that it does happen, and has happened, that the exact princi-ples of the union of these States are not always ples of the union of these States are not always properly conceived. It may not be amiss, therefore—though I do not propose to entertain this company by discourse upon common places—it may not be amiss to recur now to what I conceive to be the original principles upon which these colonies were united, the objects for which they were united, and the limitation upon these objects. These thirteen colonies, all of English origin, were settled on this continent at different times, and under differ circumstances. They had differences of religitus opinions. They established differences of local wand administration. They were, some of them, quite remote from one another, but they were all subject to the Crown of England. And when, in the course of events, they all thought, and thought truly, they had just they all thought, and thought truly, they had just cause of complaint agrinat the tyranny of England, their object was to unite in a common cause against a common enemy. How unite? For what purposes unite? For what ends unite? Why it never entered into their conceptions that they were to consolidate themselves into one Government: that they were to cease to be Maryland and Virginia, Massachusetts and Carolina! Not at all. But they were to unite for those great purposes which should enable them to make a stand against the tyranny of the English Government. They were to come to an lish Government. They were to come to an agreement upon things necessary for that purpose, and nothing else. The objects of common pose, and nothing else. The objects of common defense and the general welfare, and afterward the objects connected with commerce and revenue, which were important to all, were all they adopted as principles, and objects of union and sasociation—nothing beyond that.

As I have said, they had differences of religious contices. Manuland your Maryland, was settled

opinions. Maryland, your Maryland, was settled as a Catholic country, always tolerant, always iberal, persecuting nobody. Virginia was rather inclined to the religious notions of the Episcopal Church of England. My countrymen at the North were not only Protestants but Dissenters. They were of the acheryl of Compwell and Sir Hange. were of the school of Cromwell and Sir Henry Vane. But what of that? When all these Col Vane. But what of that? When all these Colonies came together for the general purpose of defense against a common enemy, what did they do? Did they seek to merge and confound and consolidate all these States into one great community? No such thing They meant to unite upon those objects which were necessary for the

common defense; and they meant to leave everything else in the control of the States, to do just as they thought proper. That was a day of liberality and justice. It was a day in which religious opinions produced no effect upon the general sentiments of the country, in regard to the association of all the States, for general defense. Why Sir, did anybody at the North, did any Protestant descendant of Cromwell, or any descendant of Henry Vane, whoever he was, feel any less confidence in the integrity and virtue and patriotism of Charles Carroll, because he was a Catholic Not at all, nor did Maryland hesitate to accord the meed of patriotism to the Adamses, to Alexander Hamilton, to Mr. King, or whoever else belonged the North, because they were of different sentiments in religion. Their association was political. It was founded upon general policy and Union, a sort of Confederacy at that time to resist the common enemy, and do whatsoever was necessary for the common good. Gentlemen, I hope, for one, never to see the original idea departed from.

Now we come to other propositions. These were differences of laws. The Southern States, without their own fault, by a course of events for without their own fault, by a course of events for which they were not responsible, had slavery established among them—did not all the North know that? Did not they deal with them upon that basis? Did not they recognize that state of things? Entirely; entirely.

That was a matter of local legislation, of State with the state of the state of

right and State administration, with which the North, at that time, had not the slightest inclination to interfere in any respect whatever; and they ought not to have had, because it was one of those things that did not enter into the original scope of that political association which the colonies meant to form.

GENTLEMEN: I concur in the sentiments expressed by you all—and I thank God they were expressed by you all—in the resolutions passed here on the 10th of December. You say that the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects, civil and political, which the most sangulae of its framers and friends anticipated; sanguine of its framers and friends anticipated; and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly rivetted to its principles by the memory of the characters of the wise and good men who framed it, as well as by the blessings they liberally bestow throughout the world. That is my sentiment. My heart is in it. [Applause]

I live and breathe, I walk and sleep-I had al-I live and breathe, I walk and sleep—I had almost said, I pray to God daily in the very sentiment of that resolution. Now you go on to assert a sentiment equally just. You say that a proper appreciation of these blessings would lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as may from time to time be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision of the Constitution, or the laws pursuant thereto, intended for the protection of any part of this great common country. True; every word true. And allow me to say, that any State, North or South, which departs one lota from the sentiment of that resolution, is disloyal to this Union. [Great applause.] applause.

Further, so far as any act of that sort has been committed, such a State has no portion of my regard. I do not sympathize with it. I rebuke it wherever I speak and on all occasions where it is proper for me to express my sentiments. If there are States—and I am afraid there are—which have sought by ingenious contrivances of State Legis-lature, to thwart the fair exercise and fulfilment of the laws of Congress, passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution, that State, so far, is entitled to no regard from me-

At the North there have been certainly some At the North there have been certainly some intimations in certain States of such a policy. At the South another danger seems to have arisen; and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition in me. It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from the Union of these States. "Secede!"—a word of ominous import. Secede from what? Secede from this Government, which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in sixty or seventy years! To secede from all the honor and renown which it has accomplished? And to secede where? Wherever there is a terminus a quo there is a terminus adquem. Where are they going? (Applause.) Whoever entertains such sentiments i regard with a spirit of commiseration; I think it is a Whoever entertains such sentiments I regard with a spirit of commiseration; I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely diseased. I think that they know not what they do. And yet, gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or taunt, or to provoke. Leave them to their own consideration. Let them drink in secession many days and inwardly digest is. (Applause and laughter) And so far as I have any voice is the councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never be disturbed; not a breath shall raille their sensibility, until it comes to a point where something is done that amounts to an actual consomething is done that amounts to an actual con-flict with the Constitution. (Applause)

It is painful when we reflect that a State so highly distinguished, so full of high spirits and cavaliers, a State which took such an active part in the Revolution, and which took such an active part in the early administration of the Government, which has produced so many men who have honored the country and honored themselves in the public service—it is painful, I say, and humiliapublic service—it is painful, I say, and humilia-ting to consider that their successors, the present generation, seem willing to forget the whole glo-ries of their country, to take one stripe and one star, and goout of the Union with it. (Laughter.) A returning sense of patriotism and prosperity will check them. I do not know what might hap-pen if there had been a more general spirit of dis-union. I cannot persuade myself that knowst and hoposcale, men, incremous men, young men who wish to live for glory and renown and character, will ever leave that Union which their fathers eswill ever leave that Union which has made their stablished, that Constitution which has made their State, like all the other States, what it is, when they come to sober moments of candid reflection.

I hope that while we maintain, as the State of Maryland has maintained, fixed and determined sentiments in favor of the Constitution, we will hold no parley, and I hold no parley—with any-body who would impeach it in the slightest de-gree. While we maintain the necessity of estabgree. While we maintain the necessity of establishing and sustaining those laws of adjustment which were passed by the last Congress, to settle the country, while we hold on to them with firmness and decision, I hope, nevertheless, we shall take a course not to provoke, or taunt, or insult those who feel any difference of sentiments. I hold the importance of maintaining these measures to be of the highest character and vature, or the country out and out and through and every one of the highest character and nature, every one of them, out and out, and through and through. [Applause.] I have no confidence in anybody who seeks the repeal, or anybody who wishes to alter or modify these constitutional provisions. There they are. Many of these great measures are irrepealable. The settlement with measures are irrepealable. The settlement with Texas is as irrepealable as the admission of California. Other important objects of Legislation, if not in themselves in the nature of grants, and, therefore, not so irrepealable, are just as important; and we are to hear no parleying upon it. We are to listen to no modification or qualification. They were passed in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution; and they must be performed and abided by, in whatever event, and at whatever cost. [Applause.]

performed and abided by, in whatever event, and at whatever cost. [Applause.]

His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, was pleased to allude to me as one that had run some risks among his own people for the good of the country. What would I have been good for, if I had not been willing to do it? [Applause.] I do not consider myself born to a great destiny, but born to one deatiny, and that is to aphold with mind and heart and hand, the Constitution of this country. [Great applause.] If this prophecy may fail, my attachment to the Constitution of the land will never fail, so long as I have breath.—[Renewed applause.]

Renewed applause.]

Now, gentlemen: Allow me to say that in looking over, this morning, the annals of your beautiful city of Annapolis, I find what I would expect to find—that when the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed here, in February, 1783, it was ordained to be a day of general thanksgiving. It was celebrated; and according to the good fashions of Maryland, there was a dinner and a ball. Among the toasts on that occasion, the first having taken notice of the great blessing of the restoration of peace, I find that the second was—"The United States—May their confederacy endure forever." (Applause.) That confederacy has been changed into a more beneficial form of government. It has become a constitution better calculated to secure the right of us all. But I colo the sentiment of Annapolis, and I say in different words, though in the same sense—"The Constitution of the United States—May it endure forever." (Great applause.)

CORONER'S INQUESTS .- Coroner Ball

Gingly.

The other was that of a man named Michael Smith, a salive of Ireland, aged 45 years, who died of delirium tramens—Verdict in accordance with the facts.

not live to witness the improvements he was so anxious abould be entailed upon the Times.